FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF OREGON
SECTION 24(c) Supplemental Label

INTENSITY ONE POST EMERGENCE GRASS HERBICIDE

For use on MEADOWFOAM

This label valid until December 31, 2014 or until otherwise amended, withdrawn, canceled, or suspended.

EPA REG. NO. 34704-976 **EPA SLN NO. OR-090002**

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
***Clethodim 12.6%**
OTHER INGREDIENTS:.....87.4%
TOTAL 100.0%
Contains Petroleum Distillates Contains 0.97 lbs clethodim per gallon
*(E)-2[1-[[(3-chloro-2-propenyl)oxy]imino]propyl]-5-[2-(ethylthio)propyl]-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
This label and the federal label for this product must be in the possession of user at the time of pesticide application

Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on this supplemental label and the main EPA-registered label. It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

Restriction: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Apply INTENSITY ONE POST EMERGENCE GRASS HERBICIDE Herbicide post-emergence to actively growing grasses according to the rate table.

Rate Table			
Grass Species	Weed Height[A] Inches	Normal Rate[B] Fl. oz./Acre	High Rate[C] Fl. oz./Acre
Wild Oats (*Avena fatua*)	2 - 6	9	16
Annual Bluegrass *(Poa annua*)	Apply before 4-leaf stage	9	16
Volunteer Cereals Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)	2 - 6	9	16
Oats (Avena sativa)	2 - 6	9	16
Rye (Secale cereale)	2 - 6	9	16
Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*)	2 - 6	9	16
Perennial Ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*)	2 - 4	12	16
Quackgrass (*Agropyron repens*) First Application	4 - 8	16	
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	4 - 8	16	

A Generally occurs between 3-leaf stage and tillering.
B Apply under favorable soil moisture and humidity which exists within a few days after rainfall or within 7 days after irrigation. Apply at weed height as indicated on the label.
C Use the high rate under heavy grass pressure and/or when grasses are at maximum height.

Use of sufficient spray volumes and pressure is essential to ensure complete coverage. Use a minimum of 20 gals. and a maximum of 40 gals. of spray solution per acre for ground application only.

INTENSITY ONE POST EMERGENCE GRASS HERBICIDE may be applied by aircraft using a minimum of 10 gals. of spray solution per acre.

Apply only to actively growing grasses at recommended weed heights.

Apply when the first grass weed species in a mixed grass weed population reaches the recommended height.

Apply to Meadowfoam prior to bloom. Do not apply after bloom has begun, as Meadowfoam injury could occur.

Use of a Non-Ionic surfactant, such as LIBERATE® at 0.25% v/v is recommended. Use of spray grade ammonium sulfate at 1.5-2.0 lb per acre will help maximize grass control.

Do not exceed a total of 32 fl. oz./acre (0.25 lb a.i.) per season.

Do not apply when severe cold periods occur. Severe meadowfoam damage has been observed in cases associated with hard frost even several weeks after application.

Applying INTENSITY ONE POST EMERGENCE GRASS HERBICIDE between December 15 and February 1 in western Oregon increases the risk of crop injury.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS:
The pesticide applicator, the producer of the crop, and the seed conditioner must be aware that use of this product according to this labeling is deemed a nonfeed/non-food use by the Oregon Department of Agriculture, and is regulated by Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 603-057-0535, Pesticide Use On Crops Grown For Seed. If the applicator of this pesticide is not the producer, the applicator should provide a copy of this labeling to the producer of the crop. Producers of this crop who use this product, or cause the product to be used on a field they operate, should provide a copy of this pesticide label to the seed conditioner.

This pesticide does not have an established pesticide residue tolerance for this crop. Consequently, no portion of this seed crop may be used or distributed for food or feed for 1 year (365 days) after the last application of this product. This restriction pertains to, but is not limited to: green chop, forage, hay, pellets, meal, whole seed, cracked seed, straw, roots, bulbs, foliage or seed screenings, and to the grazing of the crop field, stubble or regrowth. All seed screenings shall be disposed of in such a manner that the screenings cannot be distributed or used for food or feed purposes, as indicated in OAR 603-057-0535. Additional regulations concerning seed screenings are stated in OAR 603-057-0535.

Any seed from a field treated with this pesticide product shall bear specific and conspicuous container labeling, or if shipped in bulk, on the shipment invoice or bill of lading. The labeling shall contain the following statement:

> "This seed was produced using one or more products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency has not established pesticide residue tolerances. This seed, in whole, as sprouts, or in any form, may not be used for human consumption or animal feed. Failure to comply with this condition may violate requirements of the Federal Food and Drug Administration, the Oregon Department of Agriculture and other regulatory agencies."

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS
GENERAL

- Do not apply if rain is expected within 1 hour of application, as control may be unsatisfactory.
- Do not plant rotational crops until 30 days after application of Intensity One Post-Emergence Grass Herbicide unless crop is listed on Intensity One Post-Emergence Grass Herbicide label.
- Do not apply a postemergence broadleaf herbicide within one day following application of Intensity One Post-Emergence Grass Herbicide or reduced grass control may result.
- Do not apply under conditions of stress. Applying Intensity One Post-Emergence Grass Herbicide under conditions that do not promote active grass growth will reduce herbicide effectiveness. These conditions include drought, excessive water, extremes in temperature, low humidity and grasses either partially controlled or stunted from prior pesticide applications. Grasses under these kinds of stressful conditions will not absorb and translocate Intensity One Post-Emergence Grass Herbicide effectively, and will be less susceptible to herbicide activity.

Always read and follow the restriction and limitations for all products whether used alone or in a tank mix. The most restrictive labeling of any product used applies in tank mixtures, including all crop rotational and other crop restrictions.
Tank mixes of Intensity One Post-Emergence Grass Herbicide and broadleaf herbicides may result in reduced grass control. If grass regrowth occurs, an additional application of Intensity One Post-Emergence Grass Herbicide may be necessary.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

- Do not allow spray from ground or aerial equipment to drift onto adjacent land or crops. When drift may be a problem, do everything possible to reduce spray drift, including:
- Do not apply when conditions are favorable for drift (high temperatures, drought and low relative humidity), especially when sensitive plants are located nearby.
- Do not spray if wind speed is 10 mph or greater. If sensitive crops or plants are downwind, extreme caution must be used under all conditions.
- Do not spray if winds are gusty.
- Do not apply when a temperature inversion exists. If inversion conditions are suspected, consult with local weather services before making an application.
- Do not allow Intensity One Post-Emergence Grass Herbicide to come in contact with desirable grass crops such as corn, rice, sorghum, small grains, or turf, as these and other grass crops will be injured or killed.

Further reductions in drift can be obtained by:
1. Use large drop droplet size sprays. Do not use nozzles that produce small droplets. Orient nozzles downward and slightly backward as needed to reduce drift for ground applications.
2. Orienting nozzles straight back with the wind stream, using straight stream orifices for aerial applications. Use the lowest number of nozzles practical with the largest possible orifice size to obtain the minimum 3 GPA volume. Application height and boom length should be set according to manufacturer's instructions to minimize drift.
3. Increasing the volume of spray mixture (for example a minimum of 10 GPA for ground applications) by using higher flow rate nozzles. Using lower pressure with the appropriate nozzle to obtain higher volumes will also reduce drift.
4. Applying as close to target plants as practical while maintaining a good spray pattern for adequate coverage.

Do not apply under conditions involving possible drift to food, forage or other plantings that might be damaged or the crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply where weather

conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Intensity One Post Emergence Grass Herbicide is a Group 1 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to *Intensity One Post Emergence Grass Herbicide* and other Group 1 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 1 may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 1 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by *Intensity One Post Emergence Grass Herbicide* or other Group 1 herbicides. Repeated use of *Intensity One Post Emergence Grass Herbicide* (or similar post-emergence grass herbicide with the same mode of action) may lead to the selection of naturally occurring biotypes that are resistant to these products in some grass species.
If poor performance occurs and cannot be attributed to adverse weather or application conditions, a resistant biotype may be present. This is most likely to occur in filed where other control strategies such as crop rotations, mechanical removal and other classes of herbicides are not used from year to year.
To delay herbicide resistance consider:

- Avoiding *Intensity One Post Emergence Grass Herbicide* or other target site of action Group 1 herbicides that have similar target site o action, on the same weed species.
- Using tank mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive IPM program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

24[c] Registrant

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